## COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY TELLS OF HIS LIFE IN THE WEST AS AN ARMY SCOUT.



COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY.

New York, May 4.—Here is the story of the rise and fall of that romantle period in the arid States of the West which gave with to those border dramas that still remain in the minds of half the civilized with a party of soldlers after Indians that

far West, and the most insular conservand of Eden, en blematic as it is o a divine touch that made the lion and the samb lie down side by side akin in their harmony of life, has been told again and again. in the crude simplicity, the swift intuition f what was fair and unfair, the almost tender kinship between man and beast, that existed in the wild West threescore years ago, from the Rockles to the Missouri, from the Red River of the South to the Red River of the North.

The Indian was the first human expres

River of the North.

The Indian was the first human expression of the savage melancholy of the West. His pride was as high as the mountains, his silence as stolld as the rocks, his melancholy as deep as the overshadowed canons, his god the sun, his philospohy a poetry as mysterious as the face of the earth about him.

About 1855 William F. Cody, then a "man" of about ten summers (it dien't take a boy long in those days to cut his eye teeth), settled in the Bad Lands, as they were called, and began the formation of that composite disposition which has made the American character the swiftest human machine mentally and physically in the world. From that time to this beginning of the Twentieth Century "Bill" Cody has been in the thick of all the varied ills and troubles for which the Far West has been famous the world over.

ALWAYS FELT ASHAMED OF HUNTING FOR INDIANS.

It is quite likely that "Bill" would have made a fine orator—one of those fellows whose ideas come best when they're in their shirt sleeves, to whom tailors and hairdressers are useless coyotes.

The details of his experience outline the farama of the West, which began with the conflict for existence, and the conquest of the save and the conquest of the save and the conquest of the save in the conflict for existence, and the conquest of the save in the conflict for existence, and the conquest of the save in the save in the conquest of the save in th

the and Isli of that the country of the arid States of the West which gave in the arid States of the West which gave in the to those border dramas that still repair in the minds of haif the civilized with a party of soldiers after Indians that I didn't feel a bit ashamed for myself and a Western life.

The spirit of the American nation, the entiment and the humor took shape in the entiment and the humor took shape in the sar West, and the most insular conservative of Eastern Massachusetts has felt the western sense of what was fair and his subtler sense of allegiance to the Government he had served.

"No scouting for Indians out there any

ment he had served.

"No scouting for Indians out there any more?" said I, while he bit off the point of a cigar with savage emphasis.

"No, sirree! Scouting in the West is a thing of the past; it's a lost occupation." And he scratched a match, growing more deliberate in his manner, more cool with self-control.

"No buffaloes?"

"They're extinct, too."

"And, of course, no buffalo hunters!"
He settled back in his chair.

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THE BUFFALO HUNTER

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Describes the Rise and Fall of the Romantic Period of the Plains.

PASSING OF BUFFALO.

Decline of the Cowboy-Cody's Feeling of Shame When Pursuing Indians—The Great Uprising.

ates came out West and became cowboys and ranch owners, they were the advance of the railroad, of civilization and irrigation. They began to buy land for hundreds of miles, the once arid deserts began settling up, and now the occupation of the cowboy is almost gone."

He paused a moment, for the confession of the downfail of the cowboy was only a little more saddening than the extinction of the buffaio, the decline of the Indian.

CIVIL WAR CAUSED

CIVIL WAR CAUSED INDIAN UPRISINGS.

HOW THIEVING INDIANS

OVERLOOKED BIG BOOTY.

"A resolution worthy of the braves."

"Yes, and a whole sight more earnest than some of the Eastern States realized. The Iritian isn't what you'd call a trifler."

"But he lacks education?"

"Not always that. He knew all about that Western country, where he had been driven from the seacoast, but he was ignorant of the methods of the United States Government.

ment.

"At the beginning of the war an amusing incident occurred illustrating this fact. A paymaster was killed and robbed by Indians, He had \$300,000 in greenbacks stuffed in his wallet. The first issue of greenbacks had just then been made. The Indians threw this money away in their hunt for gold or silver coin. The bills were blown broadcast by the winds across the prairies, and hundreds of men started out to gather up the greenbacks. When the Indians discovered their mistake, they were so ashamed of their stupidity that they covered their heads with their blankets in mortification and chagrin.

"In the last year of the Civil War the Indians had begun to attack the settlers, to steal their property and terrorize the West. The Government, as soon as peace was declared between the North and South, sent the entire forces of the regular army to the frontier.

man so sore as to have a guide make a dry camp at night, so that a scout had to be conversant with the country and reach water when nightfail came."

"The resistance of the Indians was a surprise to the organized troops?"

"It took four years for the United States army to place the Indians back on the reservation; but it would have taken very much longer had it not been for the ingenuity and pluck of General Sheridan, who organized the first winter campaign. Up to that time it was con dered that no man could stand the rigor and cold of a winter in the West, so that the Indians found time six months out of the year to recuperate from the summer fighting.

"General Sheridan said, Where the Indians can live my men shall,' and in 1898 the first winter campaign began, General Sheridan and, the fought with his head He put down the ghost dance withfalt took command of this largest campaign against the Indians in person. We slept out, with the sky for a roof many a night, rolled up in army blankets. We lost a good many horses, but the men soon got hardened to it, and we kept the Indians was one of the toughest propositions the American soldier ever had to face. In 1877 the Pine Ridge trouble broke out. The Indians expected their Messlah, who was to liberate them from captivity. The suppression of this uprising fell to the lot of General Sheridan.

"General Sheridan said, Where the Indians was one of the toughest propositions the American soldier ever had to face. In 1877 the Pine Ridge root have to fine the indians was one of the toughest propositions the American soldier, but he fene as much as any other General ever did."

"As I said before, the subjection of the suppression of the subjection of the subject on the form of the subject on the form of the subject of the subject of the subje

or smoke.

FORCING THE INDIANS
TWELVE MONTHS A YEAR.

"I was at the battle of Wichita, in '68, with General Custer, and several fights with General Custer, and several fights with General Custer, and several fights with General Perrose in the month of October, 1868, who was in command of a division sent to the Canadian River country to operate west of General Sheridan.

"Our division included the Fifth United States Cavalry and the Second, Seventh and Tenth regiments of United States cavalry. We had a hundred and fifty wagons and 200 pack mules. We were on the march until the following May; most of the command had no tents. We lived in 'wicky-until the following May; most of the command had no tents. We lived in 'wicky-until the following May; most of the command had no tents. We lived in 'wicky-until the following May; most of the command had no tents. We lived in 'wicky-until the following May; most of the command of the Missouri division, the general came to me one day and instructed me to act as guide for Foressor O. C. Marsh and twenty-five Yale students, who wasted to go through the rise and fall of the great drama in the West. The picturesque, the romantic, the cruel and the tender elements of the west. How did this country look in the eyes of a scout to-day? This is what Colonel Cody said:

"Even in the thick of the Indian fighting it was impossible for a man to escape seeing it took a professor to convince me of the chances of civilizing that country.

"I was stationed at fort Most at the tender elements of the west. The picturesque, the romantic, the cruel and fall of the great drama in the West. The picturesque, the romantic, the cruel and the tender elements of the tender elements of the west. The bid was, in all its important phases, he had outlined.

"Even in the thick of the Indian fighting it was impossible for a man to escape seeing it was impossible for a man to escape seeing it was impossible for a man to escape seeing it was impossible for a man to escape seeing it was impossible for a man t INDIAN UPRISINGS.

"What's to become of the cowboy?"

"He's got to hang up his saddle and spurs and learn to run a mowing machine, to stack his hay and feed his cattle. It's a mighty funny sight to see a cowboy running a threshing machine in spurs."

"Then the West is no longer the Wild West?"

"Not as wild as it was when I started to live there. I was about 19 years old when I went out, and I've been raised there ever since."

"What was there to do for a boy out there then?"

"A whole heap of occupation, I can tell you, and I guess I tackled 'em all; driving loose cattle behind a built train, carrying dispatches for freighting outfits, following and going with trappers for furs on different streams. That's how I learned to know the Indian, by going with traders who trade with 'em for furs. different streams. That's how I learned to know the Indian, by going with traders who trade with 'em for furs.

"When I was along in my teens I was perfectly familiar with all the country from the Canadian River in the south to the Yellowstone of the north, and the lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River. I became thoroughly acquainted with the Indiana knew their favorite haunts, their camps and their bad lands."

"What was the real cause of the first Indian uprising?"

"It was the effect of the bad example set them by the white men. During the Civil War the Indians heard that the white men were killing each other off. They kept hearing about it for two years, until all the tribes were talking about the gradual extinction of the white man, who had wonderful guns and ammunition.

"At last they held a grand meeting, which led to a general uprising. They obtained modern guns and armed themselves like the white men, and it was their impression that they could sweep across the continent clear through to the 'great river,' the Atlantic, and recapture their country from the whites."

HOW THIEVING INDIANS

"It continued as chief of scouts of the United States Army to the close of the war?"

"I served as a scout under thirty-two Generals. I guess I was in the thick of it. General Carr continued active service against the Indians in the Sloux and Cheyenne countries and in the Department of the Platte in '69. '79 and '71. In '72 General Carr was succeeded by General J. J. Reynolds, who in that year closed the Indian wars in that section until '76, when the Sitting Bull troubles took place.

"It was during this war that the death of General Custer occurred at the battle of the Little Big Horn, General Wesley Merritt and General George Crook were sent to the frontier at the beginning of this war. Then General Carr came back to us, and the Indians were dispersed and the bands broken up. It was then that General Miles was left on the Yellowstone to build a fort, having at his disposal only one regiment, the Fifth Infantry, United States Army. He needed cavalry, so he forthwith used some captured Indian ponies and mounted a portion of his infantry regiment on them, and he had cavalry. General Miles has never been sent after an enemy that he

cavas. Many mules and horses died of estavation, but not a grumble from a single man. In the spring of 166 our division returned to Fort Lyon, and General Sheridan came back with his division to Fort Dodge. We proved to the Indians that they were to have no peace summer or winter; that we were out for a convenuous campaign. We gave them no time to make a living, but kept them on the run during the year of '88, '69 and '70."

"By that time the Wild West was almost subdued."

"Well, the Indians began calling for treaties and asking for peace; many of them surrendered, but, as in all wars, some still remained on the warpath, until General Miles took command of the Indian Territory and succeeded in rounding up and corralling every hostile in the country. He was the man who afterwards went to Arizona, subdued the Apaches, captured their chief, Geronimo, and landed them in Florida."

VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

BEFORE MILES TOOK CHARGE.

"You continued as chief of scouts of the United States Army to the close of the war?"

Yared as a scout under thirty-two Generals, I guess I was in the thick of it. General Carr continued active services against the Indians in the Sloux and Cheyenne countries and in the Department of the country of the Department of the country of the Country of the Country of the States army to the close of the war?"

Well sir, the old fossil hunter was right. Twenty years later a party of prospectors all kinds of building stone, marble, granife, and stone, graphic, and stone, marble, granife, and stone, and determined to the country of the properties of the canons covered with timber, all kinds of building stone, marble, granife, and stone, marble, granife, and stone, and determined to the country of the properties of the canons covered with timber, all kinds of building stone, marble, granife, and stone, and the the country of the properties of the canons covered with timber, all kinds of building stone, marble, granife, and determined to the country of the properties of the canons covered with timber, all

RUILDED A TOWN AND NAMED IT CODY.

AND NAMED IT CODY.

"So you've built a town called Cody in Wyoming?"

"I have, and it's still building. I'll tell you how I came to do such a thing. In 1896 Senator Carey of Wyoming presented a bill asking Congress to grant to the arid States a million acres each. This was passed and became a law. The States wanted taxpayers, but the land needed water. So the laws were made sufficiently liberal to induce capitalists to build canals, selling water rights to settlers.

talists to build canals, selling water rights to settlers.

"With other gentlemen I invested in and organized an irrigation company. We got a concession from the State of 200,000 acres, went to building a canal and got settlers. We began in 1895, and in three years we had chough people in that section to induce the Burlington Railroad to extend from their main line a branch of 140 miles, which will run into the town of Cody on July 4.

1900. Cody covers 640 acres, with a population of 5,990 people in two years."

"You've got an opera-house?"

"Opera-house, city hall, bank and police headquarters—in one building. We are the nearest town west of the Yellowstone Park, only seventy miles from the lake."

Starting life in the West at its most thrilling period, Colonel Cody has seen the buffaloes pass away, the indian subdued, the cowboy farmed out, the settlers crowding in. He has been of active service to the United States Government in all these years, but the most American thing that this typical American has done is to build a town in the shadow of the canons and baptize it with his own name. PENDENNIS.

Alfred Judson Fisher, the Chicago historian, has woven the highly interesting results of a genealogical investigation into "A Daughter of Adam," a short story which he has written for the Ladles' Home Journal. He traces the heroine of his romance (in real life a well-known Philadelphia woman) directly back to Adam, establishing with corroborative detail every link in the long genealogical chain. He brings to light the

Cured a Running Sor

## OLDEST LIVING VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Hiram Cronk of Dunbrook, N. Y., Has Celebrated His 102d Birthday.

Utlca, N. Y., May 4.—The oldest living veteran of the War of 1812 celebrated his one hundred and second birthday this week. The venerable soldier is Hiram Crönk, who lives in Dunbrook, Oneida County, with his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Rowley. The family home is a big old farmbouse that Mr. Cronk. home is a big old farmhouse that Mr. Cronk built in 1877. He is in excellent health, and walks about without even the aid of a cane. He has excellent eyesight, in spite of the fact—or is it because of the fact?—that he reads all night and does his sleeping in the daytime. He cannot sleep when it is dark. In the afternoon he lies down and takes a

any that lasts until sunset.

Mr. Cronk was born in Frankford, Herkimer County, in 1799. He was one of ten children and the only survivor. Five of the dead brothers and slaters lived for more than fourscore years.

Cronk was 15 years old when he entered.

than fourscore years.

Cronk was 15 years old when he entered the United States Army with his father and two brothers, shortly before the close of the War of 1812. A noticeable feature of him at that time was the extreme frailty of his physique. His comrades considered it a joke to say that if he got shot or worn out by the marches helf the saturd. a joke to say that if he got shot or worn out by the marches, his father, a stout Hollander, could pick him up and carry him. Mr. Cronk delights to tell of the hardships that the American army of those early days experienced. He is a great admirer of General Andrew Jackson, and is proud of the fact that he cast his vote for "Old Hickory," and has ever since been a stanch Democrat.

The old man has a rich fund of quaint reminiscences. One of them he thus relates:



HIRAM CRONK.

"I was present when the excavation of the Eric Canal was begun at Rome, N. Y., on July 4, 1817, and took part in the work. A mischievous boy placed a plank over the canal over which Governor Clinton was to cross, being careful to arrange it so that it would upset when the executive stepped upon it. His scheme was successful, and the Governor was dropped safely into the mud. To back to Albany, 'yelled the youth, and tell your friends that you've had a bath in good Federal water?"

In 1825 Mr. Cronk married Mary Thornton. She died in 1885, after a happy wedded life of sixty years. Mr. Cronk is a loyal member of the Military Booksty of the War of 1812 of this city, and is its sole surviving original member. The others hold membership by hereditary right.

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### YOU SHOULD KNOW

chared between the North and Controller.

"You see, when these army fellows came out our way," said Cody, with a touch of pride in the toes of his head, and a note in his voice a bit nearer the heart, "the question was. Who could they find to act as guides and scouts? The maps were inefficient, they didn't tell much about the hiding places of the Indians, so they began to look around for fellows like me, who had been raised out there. When General Sherman came West in '65 and '65, to make his great treaty with the Klowa and the Comanche Indians, I was first employed as a scout and dispatch carrier. Well, he soon found that I knew the country better than any man in his command, and he made me his guide. I felt considerable pride in my responsibility, too, for I was pretty young to have an old army veteran like Sherman leaning on me." He paused.

"How young?" I asked.

"Nineteen!" he said, emphatically, "and in two years—that is, in '68 when Sheridan took command of the field, he made me Chief of Scouts and Guide of the United States Army." That in completeness of scientific equipment, in excellence of arrangement, in superiority of professional service and of every desirable adjunct for ministering to the health and comfort of patients, "Dr. Lewin's Rupture Cure Institution" will stand unrivaled.

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RUPTURE.

THE OLD SCOUT WORKED.

"Scouting was a trade?" I asked.

"It's a gift. The Indian is the natural scout, and he'll keep a white man hustling, with all his clothes on, and no sleep, either, to beat him." to beat him."

"The scout knew his game?"

"Yes, sir; as well as the Indian could hunt his. A scout had to have eyes, ears and brain working overtime when he was on the trail, I can tell you."

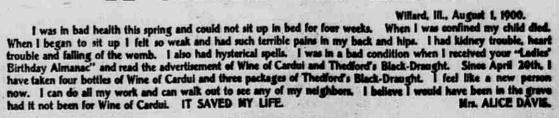
"You followed the tracks of the Indian

THE WAY IN WHICH

"You followed the tracks of the Indian ponies?"

Tracks, nothing!" said "Bill" contemptuously. That's no sawdust country, out there, it's all grass. You couldn't see a hoof print. I've followed a single horse file by watching the grass and noticing how it was broken. I could tell by the way the grass broke if the Indians were traveling fast or slow horses packed heavy or light, ridden by Indians or running loces. The manner in which a moccasin shaped its trad on the trainers would tell me what tribe our enemy belonged to, and by their camp embers whether it was a party on the warpath or peaceful Indians. Nothing made an army

# "IT SAVED MY LIFE."



It is well that women are more patient than men. Few men could bear the bitter pangs, the agony and distress that women endure. Thousands of women have come to look upon suffering as a duty of their sex. But there are many instances of this heroic fortitude which

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For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Donartment." The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Turn.